

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

2. (previously presented) The apparatus as claimed in Claim 20 wherein said roller comprises a stainless steel cylinder; and a plastic sleeve that is shrunk on to said cylinder.

3. (previously presented) The apparatus as claimed in Claim 20 further comprising a second drive mechanism connected to drive said roller.

4. (canceled)

5. (currently amended) The apparatus as claimed in Claim 4-20 wherein each of said inlets is attached to a corresponding adjustable valve.

6. (previously presented) The apparatus as claimed in Claim 20 wherein said manifold is removably mountable from adjacent said endless belt so that more than one type of manifold may be interchangeably mounted adjacent said endless belt.

8. (previously presented) The manifold as claimed in Claim 21 wherein said roller comprises a stainless steel cylinder, and a plastic sleeve that is shrunk on to said cylinder.

9. (previously presented) The manifold as claimed in Claim 21 further comprising a drive mechanism connected to drive said roller.

10. (canceled)

11. (currently amended) The manifold as claimed in Claim 40-21 wherein each of said inlets is attached to a corresponding adjustable valve.

12. (previously presented) The manifold as claimed in Claim 21 wherein said roller is set a fixed distance from the casting belt and a space is formed between a surface of the roller and the casting belt.

13. (previously presented) The manifold as claimed in Claim 21 wherein said fixed distance from the casting belt determines the final sheet thickness of said material.

14. (previously presented) The manifold as claimed in Claim 21 wherein the tandem movement of said roller and said casting belt draws the starting material from said manifold.

15. (previously presented) The manifold as claimed in Claim 21, wherein said manifold is removable so that more than one type of manifold may be interchangeably mounted in said mounting area.

17-18. (canceled)

19. (currently amended) A method for forming a thin continuous sheet of material from a molten, viscous cheese starting material comprising the steps of:

- a. driving a casting belt of a casting line in a constant direction;
- b. introducing said molten, viscous cheese starting material under a pressure of at least 1 psi through ~~at least one~~ a plurality of inlets into a chamber of a manifold mounted in an area so that the manifold sits adjacent to the casting belt at a fixed distance and disposes said molten, viscous cheese starting material onto said casting belt through an outlet;
- c. driving a roller in the same direction as said casting belt, said roller being attached to said manifold downstream of said outlet and above said outlet such that said molten, viscous cheese starting material passes between said roller and said belt;
- d. drawing the molten, viscous cheese starting material from said chamber under pressure through the tandem movement of the roller and the casting belt in the same direction;

- e. dispensing a continuous sheet of material upon the casting belt as the belt is revolvingly driven; and
- f. cooling said continuous sheet of material on said casting belt.

20. (currently amended) An apparatus for forming a continuous sheet from a molten, viscous material comprising:

a pump providing a pressure for molten, viscous material so as facilitate uniform transfer of said material to an plurality of inlets opening into a discharge manifold for receiving said material under pressure;

~~a said~~ discharge manifold comprising a roller and a hollow interior chamber, ~~said chamber having at least one inlet for receiving said~~ molten, viscous material from said pump via said inlets and a discharge opening on at least one side for discharging said molten, viscous material under pressure;

a casting line positioned downstream of said discharge manifold comprising an endless casting belt that transports said molten, viscous material upon said casting belt, said endless casting belt having a width;

said endless casting belt mounted adjacent to said manifold, said belt facing said discharge opening, said roller rotatably mounted adjacent said endless belt to form a gap between an outer surface of said roller and the surface of said belt and said manifold disposed such that said molten, viscous material is received in said gap from said discharge opening, said belt being revolving driven such that said molten, viscous material passes between said gap, said pump providing sufficient pressure to said molten, viscous material to form a continuous sheet of molten, viscous material therebetween evenly distributed across said width of said belt, wherein said molten, viscous material cools on said belt; and

a first drive mechanism connected to said belt for causing said belt to revolve.

21. (currently amended) A manifold for forming a continuous sheet from a molten, viscous material exiting the manifold under pressure upon a

casting belt of a casting line moving in a first direction, said manifold comprising:

a roller positioned such that a longitudinal axis of said roller is perpendicular to the first direction of said casting belt;

said casting line positioned downstream of said manifold for transporting said molten, viscous material upon said casting belt, wherein said molten, viscous material cools on said belt;

a chamber, having an interior portion, disposed adjacent to said roller;

said chamber having top, bottom, end, upstream and downstream face plates;

said bottom face open to the casting belt along at least a part of the length of said bottom face;

said downstream face open to the roller along at least a part of the length of said downstream face;

said top face having ~~at least one~~ a plurality of inlets extending into said interior portion;

said manifold being removably mountable ~~mounted~~ adjacent said casting belt in at least one mounting area.

22. (currently amended) A method for forming a thin continuous sheet of material from a molten, viscous starting material comprising the steps of.

a. driving a casting belt of a casting line in a constant direction, said casting belt having a width;

b. introducing said starting material under pressure through ~~at least one~~ a plurality of inlets into a chamber of a manifold mounted in an area so that the manifold sits adjacent to the casting belt at a fixed distance and disposes said starting material onto said casting belt through an outlet;

c. driving a roller in the same direction as said casting belt, said roller being attached to said manifold downstream of said outlet and above said outlet such that said starting material passes between said roller and said belt;

- d. drawing the starting material from said chamber through the tandem movement of the roller and the casting belt in the same direction;
- e. dispensing a continuous sheet of material under sufficient pressure upon the casting belt as the belt is revolvingly driven to evenly distribute the sheet of material across said width of the belt; and
- f. cooling said continuous sheet of material on said casting belt.

23. (currently amended) An apparatus for forming a continuous sheet from a molten, viscous material comprising:

a pump connected to a line comprising a valve to regulate the flow of said molten, viscous material under pressure to ~~an~~ a plurality of inlets;

a pressurized discharge manifold, said manifold comprising a roller and a hollow interior chamber, said chamber having ~~at least one~~ a plurality of inlets for receiving said molten, viscous material under pressure from said pump and a discharge opening on at least one side for discharging said molten, viscous material under pressure;

a casting line positioned downstream of said discharge manifold and comprising an endless casting belt that transports said molten, viscous material upon said casting belt;

said endless casting belt mounted adjacent said manifold, said belt facing said discharge opening, said roller rotatably mounted adjacent said endless belt to form a gap between an outer surface of said roller and the surface of said belt and said manifold disposed such that said molten, viscous material is received in said gap from said discharge opening, said belt being revolvingly driven such that said molten, viscous material passes between said gap to form said continuous sheet of molten, viscous material therebetween, wherein said molten, viscous material cools on said belt; and

a first drive mechanism connected to said belt for causing said belt to revolve.

24. (previously presented) The apparatus as claimed in Claim 23 wherein said roller comprises a stainless steel cylinder; and a plastic sleeve that is shrunk on to said cylinder.

25. (previously presented) The apparatus as claimed in Claim 23 further comprising a second drive mechanism connected to drive said roller.

26. (canceled)

27. (previously presented) The apparatus as claimed in Claim 23 wherein said manifold is removably mountable from adjacent said endless belt so that more than one type of manifold may be interchangeably mounted adjacent said endless belt.

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Applicants have amended claims 5, 11, and 19-23 and have canceled claims 4, 10, 17, 18, and 26. The changes are shown with strikethrough for deleted matter and underlining for added matter. No new matter has been added as a result of this amendment.

Claim Objections under 37 C.F.R. 1.75

Claims 20, 21, and 22 were objected to under 37 C.F.R. 1.75 as being a substantial duplicate of claims 17-19, respectively. Applicant's cancellation of claims 17 and 18 obviates the objection with respect to these claims. Applicant respectively traverses the Examiner's contention that method claims 19 and 22 are substantial duplicates of one another. Claim 19 is drawn to a method for forming a thin continuous sheet of material from a molten, viscous cheese starting material comprising the step of introducing molten, viscous *cheese* starting material through a plurality of inlets. Method claim 22 is drawn to a method for forming a thin continuous sheet of generic molten, viscous starting material comprising the step of introducing generic starting material through a plurality of inlets. Claim 19 is drawn to a method comprising a more narrow scope of embodiments than the method of claim 22.

35 U.S.C. § 112 Claim Rejections

Independent Claims 17 and 19

Claims 17 and 19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for the pump to operate at a pressure up to 150 psi (page 5, line 22), does not reasonably provide enablement for a pump to operate at a pressure of at least 1 psi.

Reconsideration of this rejection is respectfully requested. Applicant's cancellation of claim 17 obviates the rejection with respect to this claim.

Claim 19 recites the phrase, "under a pressure of at least 1 psi." The Examiner contends that the specification "does not reasonably provide enablement for a pump to operate at a pressure of at least 1 psi." There is nothing to suggest from the specification or otherwise that a skilled artisan

would construe the claim as embracing pressures intermediate between a vacuum and atmospheric pressure. In fact, the Examiner recognizes that “[i]n order for the pump to work properly, the pump pressure has to be equal to or greater than atmospheric pressure.”

The Examiner is reminded that “[c]laims are not to be read in a vacuum, and limitations therein are to be interpreted in light of the specification in giving them their ‘broadest reasonable interpretation’.” *In re Marosi*, 710 F.2d at 802, 218 USPQ at 292 (quoting *In re Okuzawa*, 537 F.2d 545, 548, 190 USPQ 464, 466 (CCPA 1976)). Pending claims must be “given the broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification,” which “must also be consistent with the interpretation that those skilled in the art would reach” (MPEP 2111). See also *In re Cortright*, 165 F.3d 1353, 1359, 49 USPQ2d 1464, 1468 (Fed. Cir. 1999); *In re Zletz*, 893 F.2d 319, 321, 13 USPQ2d 1320, 1322 (Fed. Cir. 1989). A skilled artisan would readily recognize that the recited pressure (from a pump) pertains to a *gage* pressure that is relative to atmospheric pressure (unless otherwise noted). When read in light of the specification, the claimed invention is implicitly drawn to the use of a pump wherein “psi” is relative to atmospheric pressure (*gage* pressure). Anything less than atmospheric pressure would not be subject to the operation of a pump. Moreover, reference to pumps producing pressures intermediate between a vacuum and atmospheric pressure has precedent in issued U.S. Patent claims (see *e.g.*, U.S. 5,431,143, attached).

In view of the above arguments, reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Independent Claim 18

Claim 18 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite in its recitation of the phrase, “said manifold being removably mountable mounted adjacent said casting belt.” In view of Applicant’s amendment, reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

35 U.S.C. § 102 Claim Rejections

Independent Claims 17, 20, and 22

Dependent Claim 3

Claims 3, 17, 20, and 22 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Japanese reference, JP-59133. In view of Applicant's amendment of claims 17, 20, and 22, reconsideration of this rejection is respectfully requested. According to the examiner, the dough hopper (3) of JP-59133 constitutes an inlet in accordance with the instant claims. However, in view of Applicant's amendment, claims 3, 17, 20, and 22 comprise a *plurality* of inlets. Therefore, they are not anticipated by JP-59133. Moreover, the invention of JP-59133 does not comprise a manifold. *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary (10th edition, 1999)* defines manifold as "a pipe fitting with several lateral outlets for connecting one pipe with others" (see p. 706, attached). There is no such structure in the invention of JP-59133.

In view of the above arguments, reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

35 U.S.C. § 103 Claim Rejections

Independent Claims 17-22

Dependent Claims 3-6, 9-15

Claims 3-6, 9-15 and 17-22 were rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Driessen (U.S. 4,790,242) in view of Japanese reference (59,133) and the Perry's Chemical Engineer's Handbook (pages 10-34 to 10-35).

According to the examiner, JP 59133 discloses a method and apparatus for forming a dough web material, comprising an endless casting belt (14), a screw pump (4), [and] a rotatable press roller (7) mounted to the downstream face of the manifold (1) for controlling the thickness of the sheet material." As noted above, JP 59133 does not comprise anything that can be construed as a manifold. Therefore, the Examiner's argument that "the Japanese reference discloses a roller for pressing the dough from the manifold onto the conveyor belt (p. 11, 12/03/02 Office action) is without merit.

The Examiner admits that Driessen "fails to disclose a roller being mounted at the downstream face of the manifold chamber, and a pump."

Although Driessen discloses a manifold, the disparate nature of the Driessen and JP-59133 inventions fails to provide any suggestion in either of the references to combine the two inventions. The Examiner argued that “[i]t would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the applicant’s invention was made to have replaced Driessen’s control bar with a rotatable press roller and a screw pump as taught by the Japanese reference, because the roller is stronger and better at wear resistant (sic) than the control bar, while the screw pump would facilitate the transferring of material within the processing line under high pressure as taught by the Perry’s Handbook” (p. 5, 12/03/02 Office action). However, the Office has failed to set forth any evidence to substantiate the notion that the roller of JP-59133 is any stronger or more wear resistant than the control bar of Driessen. The mere fact that the references can be combined or modified does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination. *In re Mills*, 916 F.2d 680, 16 USPQ2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 1990). There is nothing in either reference or the prior art of record to suggest the desirability of making the combination.

Importantly, the screw pump of JP-59133 does not operate in the context of a manifold containing multiple inlets; thus there is no reasonable expectation for preventing clogging, tearing or streaking of molten, viscous material when adapting Driessen’s manifold to incorporate the screw pump of JP-59133, originally designed for transfer of semi-solid dough material through a *single*, large dough hopper (3). Applicant’s claimed invention must be considered as a whole; application of a pump and roller provided the unexpected benefit of preventing clogging, tearing, and streaking of molten, viscous material. There is neither sufficient motivation to combine, nor sufficient evidence to suggest that the screw pump of JP-59133 would be capable of dispensing sticky or viscous material so as to prevent clogging, tearing or streaking. Neither Driessen, nor JP-59133 describe the problem of tearing or clogging of viscous material. It is impermissible to rely on the benefit of hindsight from applicant’s disclosure to render obvious the combination of two disparate inventions absent knowledge which was within the level one of ordinary skill in the art *at the time the claimed invention was*

made. *In re McLaughlin* 443 F.2d 1392, 1395, 170 USPQ 209, 212 (CCPA 1971).

Driessen's disclosure further teaches away from using a manifold as claimed in the instant invention. Specifically, Driessen teaches an application of his invention as an element of a total cheese casting machine comprising an upper cooling belt 68 and a second cooling belt 72 below the upper cooling belt to alternate the cooling of the top and bottom sides of the cheese product. Applicant's invention is predicated on the use of pressure to prevent clogging and tearing of said material *without* having to alternate the sides of the molten, viscous material.

In view of the above arguments, reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Dependent Claims 2 and 8

Claims 2-8 were rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Driessen (U.S. 4,790,242) in view of Japanese reference (59,133) as applied to claims 3-6, 9-15 and 17-22 above, and further in view of Collins (4,815,370). Upon consideration of Applicant's arguments directed to the rejection over claims 3-6, 9-15 and 17-22 above, reconsideration of the rejection over dependent claims 2 and 8 is respectfully requested. To the extent there is no motivation or expectation of success in combining the disparate inventions of Driessen and JP-59133, combining a third reference is even more untenable.

Applicants further argued that "the Japanese reference discloses a roller for pressing the dough from the manifold onto the conveyor belt" and that "[t]herefore, the roller could replace the bar as an alternative for the same purpose of pressing the material onto a casting belt." This argument is flawed because the Japanese reference does not disclose a manifold (see above). The Examiner further argued that because "both upper and lower surface of the formed sheet material are moving at the same speed, which is faster than a sheet of material being pushed out at the bottom only...[and that]....this would reduce the tearing of material between the upper and lower surface of the sheet material." This argument is not sufficiently supported by any factual evidence and is merely a circular argument for Applicant's unexpected

discovery. Furthermore, the Examiner fails to provide a sufficient motivation for substituting the stainless steel/plastic sleeve roller of Collins into a semi-solid dough-directed roller of JP-59133 adapted within the context of the molten fluid processing apparatus of Driessen. Absent specific factual evidence for combining these references, Applicants rejection appears to rely on hindsight evidence gathered from Applicant's claimed invention.

In view of the above arguments, reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Dependent Claims 23 and 25-27

Claims 23 and 25-27 were rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Driessen (U.S. 4,790,242) and the Japanese reference (59,133) as applied to claims 9-15, 19, 21 and 22 above, and further in view of Charles (4,061,794). Upon consideration of Applicant's arguments directed to the rejection over claims 3-6, 9-15 and 17-22 above, reconsideration of the rejection over dependent claims 23 and 25-27 is respectfully requested. To the extent there is no motivation or expectation of success in combining the disparate inventions of Driessen and JP-59133, combining a third reference is even more untenable.

The Examiner argued that it would have been obvious to "provid[e] a separate valve to regulate the flow rate of the material, because when the valve is separated from the pump, it could be replaced when needed without replacing the whole pump." This is merely a circular argument for incorporating a valve (i.e. because it can be replaced) without any motivation or suggestion to regulate flow rate.

In view of the above arguments, reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Independent Claims 17 and 20

Dependent Claims 3-6

Claims 3-6, 17, and 20 were rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Driessen (U.S. 4,790,242) in view of Swanson (4,293,290) and the Japanese reference (59,133).

Upon consideration of Applicant's arguments directed to the obviousness rejection of claims 3-6, 9-15 and 17-22 over Driessen and JP-59,133 above, reconsideration of the rejection as applied to claims 3-6, 17, and 20 is respectfully requested.

Applicants also note a logical inconsistency complicating the interpretation of the Examiners obviousness argument relying on both the Japanese reference and the Swanson reference. Specifically, the Examiner has previously argued (above) that it would have been obvious to incorporate the screw pump of JP-59,133 into the manifold of Driessen. However, the instant rejection suggests that the earlier combination is not a desirable combination and that the Driessen/JP-59,133 combination would need to be *further* modified by substituting a rotary pump from Swanson with the screw pump of JP-59,133. The reasoning for this substitution ("because the pump would facilitate the transferring of material within the processing line," p. 7) provides no obvious benefit over the earlier Driessen/JP-59,133 combination.

To the extent there is no motivation or expectation of success in combining the disparate inventions of Driessen and JP-59133, combining a third reference is even more untenable, especially since the Japanese reference does not even disclose a manifold.

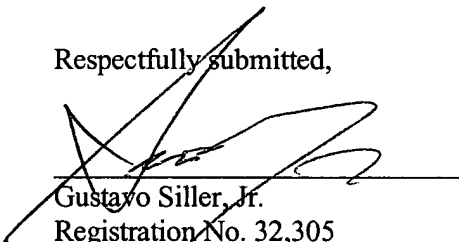
The Examiner further argued that it would have been obvious "to have replaced Driessen's control bar with a rotatable press roller as taught by the Japanese reference, because the roller would be stronger and have is better at wear resistance than the control bar"...[and that]...[w]hen the roller is rotated in the same direction of the casting belt, the sheet material would be conveyed *faster*" (p. 7, emphasis added). However, this argument is contradicted by the Examiner elsewhere, wherein she stated that "[w]hen the roller is rotated in the same moving direction of the conveyor belt, it would push the material out at a moving speed of the conveyor belt" (p. 11). Moreover, the Examiner has failed to provide any factual evidence to support her position that the roller of JP-59133 would be stronger or more wear-resistant than the control bar of Driessen. Elsewhere the Examiner stated that the stainless steel/plastic sleeve roller of Collins would be more durable and wear-resistant than the roller of JP-59,133. If there were a problem with the durability or wear-resistance of the roller in JP-59133, why would it be

obvious to substitute the roller of JP-59,133 into the control bar of Driessen in the first place?

In view of the above arguments, reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Applicant respectfully submits that all of the pending claims are in condition for allowance and seek an early allowance thereof. If for any reason the Examiner is unable to allow the application in the next Office Action, Applicants respectfully request an interview with the undersigned attorney or agent to discuss any outstanding issues.

Respectfully submitted,



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man-hour \ˈmān-ˈaʊr(ə)r\ *n* (1912): a unit of one hour's work by one person that is used esp. as a basis for cost accounting and wages

man-hunt \ˈmān-ˈhʌnt\ *n* (1846): an organized and usu. intensive hunt for a person and esp. for one charged with a crime

ma-nia \ˈmā-nē-ə, -nyə\ *n* [ME, fr. LL, fr. Gk. fr. *mainesthai* to be mad; akin to Gk *menos* spirit — more at **MIND**] (14c) 1: excitement manifested by mental and physical hyperactivity, disorganization of behavior, and elevation of mood; *specif*: the manic phase of manic-depressive mental disorder 2: excessive or unreasonable enthusiasm (a ~ for saving things); *also*: the object of such enthusiasm

ma-ni-ac \ˈmā-nē-ˈak\ *n* [LL *maniacus* maniacal, fr. Gk *maniakos*, fr. *mania*] (ca. 1763) 1: MADMAN, LUNATIC 2: a person characterized by an inordinate or ungovernable enthusiasm for something

ma-ni-a-cal \ˈmā-nē-ˈakəl\ *also* **ma-ni-ac** \ˈmā-nē-ˈak\ *adj* (1604) 1: affected with or suggestive of madness 2: characterized by ungovernable excitement or frenzy: FRANTIC — **ma-ni-a-cal-ly** \ˈmā-nē-ˈak(ə)-lē\ *adv*

man-ic \ˈmā-nik\ *adj* (1902): affected with, relating to, or resembling mania — **manic** *n* — **man-i-cal-ly** \ˈni-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

man-ic-de-pres-sive \ˈmā-nik-di-ˈpre-siv\ *adj* (1902): characterized either by mania or by depression or by alternating mania and depression — **manic-depressive** *n*

Man-i-chae-an or **Man-i-che-an** \ˈmā-nə-ˈkē-ən\ or **Man-i-chee** \ˈmā-nə-ˈkē\ *n* [LL *manichaeus*, fr. L.Gk *manichaos*, fr. *Manichaos* Manes †ab 276 A.D. Pers. founder of the sect] (1556) 1: a believer in a syncretistic religious dualism originating in Persia in the 3d century A.D. and teaching the release of the spirit from matter through asceticism 2: a believer in religious or philosophical dualism — **Manichaean** *adj* — **Man-i-chae-an-ism** \ˈmā-nə-ˈkē-ən-izəm\ *n* — **Man-i-chae-ism** \ˈmā-nə-ˈkē-izəm\ *n*

man-i-cot-ti \ˈmā-nə-ˈkē-tē\ *n*, *pl* **manicotti** [It. pl. of *manicotto* muff, fr. *manica* sleeve, fr. L, fr. *manus* hand] (1948): tubular pasta shells that may be stuffed with ricotta or a meat mixture; *also*: a dish of stuffed manicotti usu. with tomato sauce

man-i-cure \ˈmā-nə-ˈkyūr\ *n* [F, fr. L *manus* hand + F *-icure* (as in *pédicure* pedicure) — more at **MANUAL**] (1880) 1: MANICURIST 2: a treatment for the care of the hands and fingernails

man-i-cure-vi-tured; **-cur-ing** (ca. 1890) 1: to do manicure work on; *esp*: to trim and polish the fingernails of 2 a: to trim closely and evenly (*manicured* lawns) b: GROOM 2 (*manicured* flower beds)

man-i-cur-ist \ˈmā-nə-ˈkyūr-ist\ *n* (1889): a person who gives manicures

man-i-fest \ˈmā-nə-ˈfɛst\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF or L; MF *manifeste*, fr. L *manifestus* caught in the act, flagrant, obvious, perh. fr. *manus* + *-festus* (akin to L *infestus* hostile)] (14c) 1: readily perceived by the senses and esp. by the sight 2: easily understood or recognized by the mind: OBVIOUS *syn* see **EVIDENT** — **man-i-fest-ly** *adv*

manifest *vi* (14c): to make evident or certain by showing or displaying *syn* see **SHOW** — **man-i-fest-er** *n*

manifest *n* (1561) 1: MANIFESTATION, INDICATION 2: MANIFESTO 3: a list of passengers or an invoice of cargo for a vehicle (as a ship or plane)

man-i-fes-tant \ˈmā-nə-ˈfɛs-tənt\ *n* (1880): one who makes or participates in a manifestation

man-i-fes-ta-tion \ˈmā-nə-ˈfɛs-tā-shən, -fɛ-ˈstā-ʃən\ *n* (15c) 1 a: the act, process, or an instance of manifesting b: something that manifests or is manifest c: one of the forms in which an individual is manifested d: an occult phenomenon; *specif*: MATERIALIZATION 2: a public demonstration of power and purpose

manifest destiny *n*, *often* *cap* **M&D** (1845): a future event accepted as inevitable (in the mid-19th century expansion to the Pacific was regarded as the *Manifest Destiny* of the United States); *broadly*: an ostensibly benevolent or necessary policy of imperialistic expansion

man-i-fes-to \ˈmā-nə-ˈfɛs-(t)ə\ *n*, *pl* **-tos** or **-toes** [It. denunciation, manifest, fr. *manifestare* to manifest, fr. L, fr. *manifestus*] (1647): a written statement declaring publicly the intentions, motives, or views of its issuer

manifesto *vi* (1748): to issue a manifesto

man-i-fold \ˈmā-nə-ˈfɔld\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *manigfeald*, fr. *manig* many + *-feald* (fold) (bef. 12c) 1 a: marked by diversity or variety b: MANY 2: comprehending or uniting various features: MULTIFARIOUS 3: rightfully so-called for many reasons (a ~ liar) 4: consisting of or operating many of one kind combined (a ~ bellpull) — **man-i-fold-ly** \ˈfɔld(d)-lē\ *adv* — **man-i-fold-ness** \ˈfɔld(d)-nəs\ *n*

manifold *adv* (bef. 12c): many times: a great deal (will increase your blessings ~)

manifold *vi* (bef. 12c) 1: to make manifold: MULTIPLY 2: to make several or many copies of ~ *vi*: to make several or many copies

manifold *n* (1855): something that is manifold: as a: a whole that unites or consists of many diverse elements (the ~ of aspirations, passions, frustrations — Harry Slochower) b: a pipe fitting with several lateral outlets for connecting one pipe with others; *also*: a fitting on an internal combustion engine that directs a fuel and air mixture to or receives the exhaust gases from several cylinders c: SET 21 d: a topological space in which every point has a neighborhood that is homeomorphic to the interior of a sphere in Euclidean space of the same number of dimensions

man-i-kin or **man-ni-kin** \ˈmā-ni-kən\ *n* [D *mannekin* little man, fr. MD, dim. of *man*; akin to OE *man*] (ca. 1536) 1: MANNEQUIN 2: a little man: DWARF, PYGMY

ma-ni-la *also* **ma-ni-lá** \ˈmā-ni-lə\ *adj* (1834) 1 *cap*: made from Manila hemp 2: made of manila paper — **manila** *n*

Manila hemp *n* [Manila, Philippine Islands] (ca. 1847): ABACA

manila paper *n*, *often* *cap* **M** (1873): a strong and durable paper of a brownish or buff color and smooth finish made orig. from Manila hemp

ma-nille \ˈmā-nil\ *n* [modif. of Sp *malilla*] (1674): the second highest trump in various card games (as ombre)

man in the street (1831): an average or ordinary person

man-i-oc \ˈmā-nē-ˈak\ *n* [F *manioc* & Sp & Pg *mandioca*, fr. Tupi *manioc*] (1568): CASSAVA

man-i-ple \ˈmā-nə-pəl\ *n* [ME, fr. ML *manipulus*, fr. L, handful, fr. *manus* hand + *-pulus* (perh. akin to L *plere* to fill); fr. its having been orig. held in the hand — more at **MANUAL**, **FULL**] (15c) 1: a long narrow strip of silk worn at mass over the left arm by clerics of or above

the order of subdeacon 2 [L *manipulus*, fr. *manipulus* handful]: a subdivision of the Roman legion consisting of either 120 or 60 men

man-nip-u-la-ble \ˈmā-ni-pyā-lə-bəl\ *adj* (1881): capable of being manipulated — **ma-nip-u-la-bil-i-ty** \ˈni-pyā-lə-bi-lə-tē\ *n*

ma-nip-u-lar \ˈmā-ni-pyā-lər\ *adj* (1623) 1: of or relating to the ancient Roman manipule 2: of, relating to, or performed by manipulation: MANIPULATIVE

ma-nip-u-late \ˈmā-ni-pyā-lāt\ *vt* **-lat-ed**; **-lat-ing** [back-formation fr. *manipulation*, fr. F, fr. *manipuler* to handle an apparatus in chemistry, ultim. fr. L *manipulus*] (1831) 1: to treat or operate with the hands or by mechanical means esp. in a skillful manner 2 a: to manage or utilize skillfully b: to control or play upon by artful, unfair, or insidious means esp. to one's own advantage 3: to change by artful or unfair means so as to serve one's purpose: DOCTOR — **ma-nip-u-lat-able** \ˈlā-tə-bəl\ *adj* — **ma-nip-u-lat-ion** \ˈni-pyā-lā-shən\ *n* — **ma-nip-u-lat-ive** \ˈni-pyā-lā-tiv\ *-lā-ʃən\ adj* — **ma-nip-u-lat-ive-ly** *adv* — **ma-nip-u-lat-ive-ness** *n* — **ma-nip-u-lat-ory** \ˈlā-tər\ *n* — **ma-nip-u-lat-ory** \ˈlā-tər-ē, -tər\ *adj*

man-i-tou or **man-i-tu** \ˈmā-nə-tū\ *also* **man-i-to** \ˈi-tō\ *n* [Ojibwa *manito*] (1671): a supernatural force that according to an Algonquian conception pervades the natural world

man-jack \ˈmā-jæk\ *n* (1840): individual man (every man jack)

man-kind *n* *sing* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* (13c) 1 \ˈmān-ˈkind, -ˈkɪnd\ the human race: the totality of human beings 2 \ˈkɪnd\ men esp. as distinguished from women

man-ly \ˈmā-nlē\ *adv* (bef. 12c): in a manly manner

man-ly *man-li-er*; **-est** (13c) 1: having qualities generally associated with a man: STRONG, VIRILE 2: appropriate in character to a man (~ sports) — **man-li-ness** *n*

man-made \ˈmā-nād, -mād\ *adj* (ca. 1718): manufactured, created, or constructed by human beings; *specif*: SYNTHETIC (~ fibers)

man-na \ˈmā-nə\ [ME, fr. OE, fr. LL, fr. Gk. fr. Heb *man*] (bef. 12c) 1 a: food miraculously supplied to the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness b: divinely supplied spiritual nourishment c: a usu. sudden and unexpected source of gratification, pleasure, or gain 2 a: the sweetish dried exudate of a European ash (esp. *Fraxinus ornus*) that contains mannitol and has been used as a laxative and demulcent b: a similar product excreted by a scale insect (*Trabuccina mannipara*) feeding on the tamarisk

man-na grass *n* (1597): any of a genus (*Glyceria*) of chiefly No. American perennial grasses of wetland or aquatic habitats

man-nan \ˈmā-nən, -nən\ *n* [ISV *mannose* + *-an*] (1895): any of several polysaccharides that are polymers of mannose and occur esp. in plant cell walls

manned \ˈmā-nəd\ *adj* (1617): carrying or performed by a human being (~ spacecraft)

man-ne-quin \ˈmā-ni-kən\ *n* [F, fr. D *mannekin* little man — more at **MANIKIN**] (1730) 1: an artist's, tailor's, or dressmaker's lay figure; *also*: a form representing the human figure used esp. for displaying clothes 2: one employed to model clothing

man-ner \ˈmā-nər\ *n* [ME *manere*, fr. OF *maniere* way of acting, fr. (assumed) VL *manuaria*, fr. L, fem. of *manuarius* of the hand, fr. *manus* hand — more at **MANUAL**] (12c) 1 a: KIND, SORT (what ~ of man is he) b: KINDS, SORTS (all ~ of problems) 2 a (1): a characteristic or customary mode of acting: CUSTOM (2): a mode of procedure or way of acting: FASHION (3): method of artistic execution or mode of presentation: STYLE b *pl*: social conduct or rules of conduct as shown in the prevalent customs (Victorian ~) c: characteristic or distinctive bearing, air, or deportment (his poised gracious ~) d *pl* (1): habitual conduct or deportment: BEHAVIOR (mind your ~s) (2): good manners e: a distinguished or stylish air *syn* see **BEARING**, **METHOD** — **man-ner-less** \-ləs\ *adj*

man-nered \ˈmā-nərd\ *adj* (14c) 1: having manners of a specified kind (well-mannered) 2 a: having or displaying a particular manner b: having an artificial or stilted character (passages ~ so ~ as to be unintelligible — R. G. G. Price)

man-ner-ism \ˈmā-nə-ˈrɪzəm\ *n* (1803) 1 a: exaggerated or affected adherence to a particular style or manner: ARTIFICIALITY, PRECIOUSITY (refined almost to the point of ~ — Winthrop Sargeant) b *often* *cap*: an art style in late 16th century Europe characterized by spatial incongruity and excessive elongation of the human figures 2: a characteristic and often unconscious mode or peculiarity of action, bearing, or treatment *syn* see **POSE** — **man-ner-ist** \-rɪst\ *n* — **man-ner-ist-ly** \ˈmā-nə-ˈrɪs-tik\ *adj*

man-ner-ly \ˈmā-nər-lē\ *adj* (ca. 1529): showing good manners — **man-ner-li-ness** *n* — **mannerly** *adv*

man-nish \ˈmā-nɪʃ\ *adj* (14c) 1: resembling or suggesting a man rather than a woman 2: generally associated with or characteristic of a man rather than a woman (her ~ clothes) — **man-nish-ly** *adv* — **man-nish-ness** *n*

man-nite \ˈmā-nīt\ *n* [F, fr. *manna*, fr. LL] (1830): MANNITOL

man-ni-tol \ˈmā-nə-tōl, -tōl\ *n* [ISV] (1879): a slightly sweet crystalline alcohol C₆H₁₄O₆ found in many plants and used esp. as a diuretic and in testing kidney function

man-nose \ˈmā-nōs, -nōz\ *n* [ISV *mannite* + *-ose*] (1888): an aldose C₆H₁₂O₆ whose dextrorotatory enantiomer occurs esp. as a structural unit of mannans from which it can be recovered by hydrolysis

ma-no \ˈmā-(n)ō\ *n*, *pl* **manos** [Sp, lit., hand, fr. L *manus* — more at **MANUAL**] (ca. 1892): a stone used as the upper millstone for grinding foods (as Indian corn) by hand in a metate

ma-noeu-vre chiefly Brit var of **MANEUVER**

man of God (1748): CLERGYMAN

man of letters (1645) 1: SCHOLAR 2: AUTHOR

man of straw (1624): STRAW MAN

man of the house (ca. 1904): the chief male in a household

man of the world (15c): a practical or worldly-wise man of wide experience

man-of-war \ˈmā-nə-v(ə)-wər\ *n*, *pl* **men-of-war** \ˈme-ə\ (15c): a combatant warship of a recognized navy

man-om-e-ter \ˈmā-nə-mə-tər\ *n* [F *manomètre*, fr. Gk *manos* sparse, loose, rare (akin to Arm *manr* small) + F *-mètre*] (ca. 1730) 1: an instrument (as a pressure gauge) for measuring the pressure of gases and vapors 2: SPHYGMOMANOMETER — **man-o-met-ric** \ˈmā-nə-met-

trik\ *adj* —
 \ˈmā-nə-mə-t
 man on hors
 and popular
 man-or \ˈmā-
 dwell, fr. L *n*
 of an estate
 territorial or
 of an estate u
 ants includin
 ica occupied
 proprietor —
 \ˈvɔ-lɪ-zəm\ *n*
 manor house
 man-o'-war
 man-pack \ˈm
 man power *n*
 ical effort of
 persons avail
 man-qué \ˈmā
 care, fr. mar
 prob. fr. ma
 one's aspirati
 ladder used
 man-sard \ˈm
 Fr. architect
 lower slope —
 man-sard-ed
 manse \ˈmānt
 mansus lodgi
 holder 2: t
 rian clergyman
 man-ser-vant
 (14c): a mal
 -manship *n* *sl*
 of a competi
 competitive;
 man-sion \ˈm
 manère to re
 the act of
 ABODE 2 a
 ing residence
 3 a: HOUSE
 course throu
 man-size \ˈm
 or requiring
 structured a
 man-slaugh-t
 being without
 man-slay-er \
 man's man *n*
 line interests
 man-sue-tude
 suetudo, fr. *r*
 tom; akin to
 quality or sta
 man-ta \ˈmār
 back-formati
 cloth or blan
 cloak or shav
 man-tal-lor-
 plicity associ
 manta ray *n*
 man-teau *n*
 coat, or robe
 man-tel \ˈmā
 stone, or arc
 place b: the
 man-tel-et \ˈm
 dim. of *man*
 \ˈmant-lət\ *n*
 tion when att
 man-tel-pieci
 ments 2: m
 man-tel-shelf
 man-tic \ˈmā
 to the faculty
 man-ti-core
 mantichōras
 body of a lion
 man-tid \ˈmā
 name] (1895)
 man-till-la \ˈm
 scarf worn c
 American wc
 man-tis \ˈmā
 lit., diviner,
 MANIA] (165
 Mantidae)
 of clasp their p
 man-tis-sa \ˈm
 can] (ca. 184
 'man-tle
 looses sleeve
 regarded as a
 with the ~
 something i
 pair of lobes
 bearing form
 CLAM illustra
 shell of a tun
 furnace abov
 which sometl